HAWAIPS QUEEN DETHRONED

Continued from First Page.

trembled in the balance. She could not be in duced to give up her untawful project, but finally consented, with bitter reluctance, to a temperary postponement of the premeditated coup.

The Queen was an exceedingly angry woman when at 4 p.m. on Saturday she returned to the throne-room, where were assembled the Hut-Kalaian), with most of the native members of Oaku, the young Princess, Chief Justice Judit and Justice Bickerton, the staff, the ladies of the court, the Kalnit bearers, etc. She ascended the dais and spoke substantially as follows:

Process. Nobles and Representatives: I have histoned to thousands of the votices of my proper that rave come to me. A d I am prepared to grant their request. The present constitution is full of defects, as the unit dustree here will testify, as questions regarding it have so often come before him for settlement. It is so faulty that I think a new one should be granted. I have prepared one, in which the rights of all have been regarded a Constitution suited to the wishes of the prophe. I was ready and expected to proclaim the new Constitution to day, as a proper occasion for it, and thus satisfy the wishes of my deer people. But with regret I say I have met with obstacles that prevent it.

Return to your homes peaceably and quietly and con-Princes, Nobles and Representatives: I have listened

Return to your homes peaceably and quietly and con-Return to your homes peaceably and quietly and conReturn to your homes peaceably and quietly and continue to look toward me and I will look toward you.

Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone
Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone
The attitude of the United States toward the authorizing of the Constitution for a few days. I must
the granting of the Constitution for a few days. I must
tonomy of the Hawaiian Government has been extonomy of the Hawaiian Government has been ex-

"Mr. White replied, thanking the Queen and assuring her of the love of the people and that see that no outside influences were permitted to would wait patiently until their desires should be fulfilled. The Queen responded with



THE ROYAL PALACE AT HONOLULU.

thanks and left the throne-room. Mr. Kaunamano then began in a loud voice an inflammatory harangue, which was suppressed. He demanded the lives of the members of the Cabinet who had opposed the wishes of Her Majesty, and declared that he thirsted for their blood.

A few minutes later the Queen went out upon upper balcony of the palace and addressed the crowd. She told them that on account of the perfidy of her Ministers she was unable to give them the Constitution which she had promised, but she would take the earliest opportunity of procuring it for them. The crowd then gave three cheers.

"Representative White then proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address. He told the crowd that the Queen and Cabinet had betrayed them and that, instead of going home peaceably they should go to the palace and kill and bury her. Attempts were made to stop him, which he resisted, saying he would never close his mouth until a new Constitution was granted. Finally he yielded to the expostulations of Colonel Boyd and others, threw up his hands and declared that he was 'pau' for the present. After this the audience dispersed.

"News was brought to the citizens down town that the attempt to carry a revolution through had for the moment failed. However, appreciating the fact that the trouble had only just begun, they did not disperse, but continued to discuss the emergency. A committee of public safety was formed, to which further consideration of the situation was delegated, after which the meeting, which had been animated by one heart and one soul from the be-

"About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the United States ship Boston landed about 300 men. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. The men marched up to the office of the Consul-General of the United States, where a halt was made. The marines were detached and sent to the American Legation, in detached and sent to the American Legation, in slands to any of the great European Powers. Mahsna-ave., while the sailors marched out along Neither would our Government allow any arrange. Merchant-st., with two Gatling gans, and made a halt in front of J. A. Hopper's house. About sunset they moved to the grounds of J. B. Atherton, and, after a stay of several hours, returned to Arion Hall, where they camped over night.

"A political meeting was held last night at the "A political meeting was held last night at the Government Building, at which, besides the Cabinet, Paul Neumann, Marshal Wilson, R. W. Wilcox, E. C. Macfarlane and Antone Resa were States.

The editor of the 'Builetin' Daniel present. The editor of the 'Bulletin,' Daniel Logan, was sent for.

Friends of the Queen assert that her actions of Saturday are due to advice furnished by Kahunas. The members of the Hui Kalaiaina were violently anny when they learned that the Queen had weakened and would not give them their new Constitution. They were an abject-looking lot as they marched in King-st. The revolutionist party held a meeting at the palace on Sunday morning. The Queen called in the Hawaiian pastors who were present to pray that she might keep her throne, and told them that evil-minded foreigners were trying to take it away from her.

"The early arrival of the Boston cut an im-

The early arrival of the Boston cub an important figure in the proceedings of Saturday. In the opinion of many the presence of the war-ship prevented the promulgation of the Constitu-

"The new instrument which the revolutionists wish to proclaim is really the old Constitution, which gave so much power to the sovereign. One of the officers of the heusehold guards was heard to say that they had enough arms and ammunition to kill every flaole in the country. Representative Kanamano steod on the palace steps on Saturday and wanted the natives to murder Ministers Farker and Colburn, because they did not support the revolutionary scheme."

The commissioners from the Provisional Government this morning received an invitation from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to meet the directors of that body and discuss the situation of affairs with the merchants. The invitation was accepted, and the Chamber of Commerce will probably adopt resolutions asking the United States Government to annex Hawaii. The new instrument which the revolutionists

HONOLULU UNDER MARTIAL LAW,

MEASURES TO KEEP THE PEACE TAKEN PY COM-MANDER-IN-CHIEF SOPER.

Honolulu, Jan. 18, 6:30 p. m .- The Provisional Government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all the armed troops on the island, who has

Issued the following: "Notice: Under martial law, every person found upon the streets, or in any public place, between the hours of 9:30 p. m. and 5 a. m., will be liable to arrest, unless provided with a pass from the Commander-in-Chief, J. H. Soper. Gathering of crowds is prohibited. Any one disturbing the peace or disobeying order is hable to summary arrest without warrant.

"By order of the Executive Committee. " J. H. SOPER, Commander-in-Chief."

This proclamation is printed in the Hawatian, English and Portuguese languages. Under the orders of the executive committee all liquor stores have been closed. Electric works which supply the city with light and printing offices with power have been seized by the armed body of the Pro-

AVARSHIPS THAT MIGHT BE SENT TO HAWAII. San Francisco, Jan. 28 -The Hawatian revolution finds the United States with only one modern manof-war on the Pacific Ocean-the cruiser Boston, now at Honolula. Admiral Skerrett, commanding the ific squadron, is here with a wooden ship, the Mohlean, and is prepared for sea. It is expected she will at once proceed to Honolulu. The old wooden ship Adams and the Iron ship Bangor are at Mare Island, and it is thought will be ordered to the islands. Admiral Gherardi's squadron, consist-ing of the modern ships Charleston, Baltimore, San Francisco and Yorktown, are now on the Adantic, on the way to take part in the naval review at New-York. The powerful coast defence ship Mon-New York. The powerful coast defence ship Mon-terey is at this port and could be sent on short orders, but, being a coast defence type of ship, has too

OPENING WEEK

AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D-ST, AND STH-AVE, OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EX-

AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY.

INCLUDING THE PRIZE PICTURE ROMOLA

PAINTED BY MISS SARAH C. SLARS OF BOSTON ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. DAY AND EVENING.

SHALL IT BE ANNEXED?

The POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN KE-GARD TO HAWAII.

> FITHER INDEPENDENCE OR ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES INSISTED ON-NO FOREIGN DOMINATION TO

> > BE SUFFERED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

confer with my Cabinet; and when, eiter you return home, you may see it, receive it graciously. You have my love, and with sorrow I now dismiss you. ernment, the United States has been pledged to | Constitution was at one time anticipated when Mr. Blaine was appoint and dismiss his ministers at will, and had no Secretary of State in 1881. Minister Comly in-formed the State Department of what was being between the islands and the United States. On that occasion Mr. Blaine instructed Mr. Comly tha placed on their ruler. the Government of the United States will not charge of its treaty obligations."

whether the interests of the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the authority Whether the interests of the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the authority Whether the interests of the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not Wr. Most Smith was sent to the United States do not with a United States do not with the United States do not with the United States do not with a United States do not with the U lemand immediate intervention in the affairs of Hawaii. Hitherto our aim has been to maintain their independence simply as a duty both

"It firmly believes that the position of the to which end it will earnestly co-operate with the native Government. And if, through any cause, the maintainance of such a position of neutrality should be found by Hawaii impracticable, this Government would then unhesitatingly meet the altered situation by seeking an avowedly American solution for the grave issue presented." Annexation will certainly be encouraged by Mr.

Harrison if the statement of the commissioners now on the way to this city is confirmed. There is no other course left for our Government to follow. If the overthrow of the Kingdom is complete, and the Queen has no longer any authority in the islands, then the "altered situation" has tary Foster. come to pass, which Mr. Blaine mentioned, and it can only be met by prompt action on the part of the United States. Mr. Blaine at that time fully discussed the intended action of Great Britain, and our Minister was advised that the United States would not tolerate any assumption on the part of Great Britain that was likely to weaken the authority of the United States in maintaining our interests in the islands.

Mr. Thurston, one of the annexation commissioners, says they do not want a republic nor a protectorate. The State Department has repeatedly said that it felt and acted on the conviction that the possession of the islands by a peaceful and prosperous Power, with which there was no possibility of controversy or collision, was most desirable in reference to its own large and rapidly increasing interests in the Pacific. has declined, even at the request of the Hawaiian people, to assume over their affairs a protectorate, which would only be a thinly disguised domination. At the same time the Gov ernment of the United States has always avowed that under no circumstances would it permit the transfer of territory or sovereignty of any of these ment which, by diplomatic finesse or legal technicality, substituted for the native and legitimate

constitutional government of Hawaii the controlling influence of a great foreign Power.

These are the views of the State Department today, just as they were in 1881, viz: Either at the

The President and all the members of the Cabinet, it is understood, are of one mind as to what ought to be done, and that is for this Government to do all that it is proper should be done to strengthen the sentiment believed to be uppermost among the residents of Honolulu in favor of the United States taking sole possession of the Hawaiian Islands. If such a sentiment actually prevails a month hence, when steps can be taken to verify the desire of the people, then, in the opinion of those in authority, the United States should be ready to second every effort the Hawaiians may make to adopt the American flag as their own. as their own.

STARTED BY A PISTOL SHOT. INCIDENTS OF THE UPRISING AGAINST THE HAWAHAN QUEEN.

San Francisco, Jan. 28.-Further particulars of the Hawalian revolution are as follows: All day Tuesday the community were in a state of expectancy. looking to the Committee of Public Safety to do some thing to end the state of confusion and to secure the rights of all the citizens against encroachment. The committee in the mean time was Incessantly occupled in completing its organization and perfecting and, in all, the Queen's forces amounted to about 400 final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of a Provisional Government and its protection by an

At about 2:30 o'clock an attempt was made by three native policemen to arrest the progress of wagon which was being driven up Fort st. by Mr Benner and Mr. Good. Those in charge of the wagon resisted the attempt of the officers to arrest then One of the officers making a motion to draw a re volver, Mr. Good drew his own and calling attention to the fact that he was justified in the shooting, h fired, seeking, however, to avoid the infliction of a dangerous wound. The wagon went on its way followed by a policeman in a back.

This episode precipitated the movement. The ttizens hurrled to the Boretania st. armory, wher they formed into companies, armed, and marched t the Government building. In the mean time the Cou-mittee of Public Safety, accompanied by member of the Government about to be formed, proceeded t the Government building and inquired for the Cabine but the ministers were not to be found. They do manded and received of Mr. Hassinger possession of the building. The party now proceeded to the front steps, and in the presence of a rapidly increaing crowd read the proclamation. Before the read ing of the proclamation was completed volunteer from the Rifles Armory began to assemble in force The grounds of Alliciani Hall were cleared and

The grounds of Aliolani Hall were cleared and a guard set at all the gates.

The Provisional Government sent for the late Ministers, who were at the police station. Two of them came, and finally all four of them repaired to the headquarters of the new Government, where a formal dominal-was made upon them for possession of the police station. The ex-Ministers asked for time to deliberate apon this demand. They went to the paince in company with Samuel M. Damon, and held a consultation with the Queen. The result was a compromise proposition, which was rejected by the Provisional Government. The dethroned Queen and her Cabinet finally yielded unconditionally, and the police station was turned over to Commander Soper and Captain Ziegler, with farty men from Company A. Mr. Wison made a short address to the police force assembled in the station, telling them that resistance was no longer fensible. The Government assumed formal control of the palace and harracks.

The ex-Queen retired to her private residence at washington Place, and the Government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The Household Guards were paid off to February 1, and dishanded. A string force of volunteers took possession, and is in charge of the palace, barracks, police headquarters and other Government buildings. At headquarters the work of military organization is rapidly pashed forward and volunteers continue to pour steadily in from all quarters.

It is not apprehended that any difficulty will arrise upon the other islands. The Provisional Government spent a large part of the night in perfecting the organization and adjusting the wheels of the organization and adjusting the wheels of the Government to the charge. Meantime the ordinary guard set at all the gates.

routine of Government work is going ahead with but

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

A DISPATCH RECEIVED BY SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER.

MINISTER MOTT SMITH HAS A CONFERENCE WITH HIM-HE ACTS ON INSTRUCTIONS

FROM THE COMMISSION. Washington, Jon. 28 - Secretary of State Foster re-eived this morning advices from the Hawaiian Island the effect that the monarchy has been everthrow nd a provisional government established in the crests of the whole people of the 1-lands.

The news came to the United States Given with a directness that percladed any doubts as uthenticity. Secretary John W. F ster Immediate sent the information to President Harrison and to Mr Mott Smith, the representative in Washington of Queen

Mr. Mott Smith, however, had already been to formed and he harried to the State Department with his dispatch from Mr. Thurston, the leader of the Com sion sent to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The disputch was dated San Frandsca and contained the substance of the information telegraphed from San Francisco by the press dis

Mr. Mott Smith reached the State Department soot before 11 o'clock. While waiting to see Secretar Foster, he told a reporter something about the prot able cause of the revolution, as suggested by the state ment that the Queen had attempted to abrogate the

"In 1887," said Mr. Mott Smith, "the King of undermine their authority. Such a state of affairs Hawaii received almost absolute power. He could done to make our reciprocity treaty of little value the sovereign was obliged to sign. The native ele King Kalakana and adopted a new Constitution which ment has always chated under the Buntation which was

"Yielding to these mutterings of discontent, the be unobservant of its rights and interests, and | Queen, I suppose, very probably attempted to put the will be neither unwilling nor unprepared to sup-port the Hawaiian Government in the faithful dis-Yankees and Englishmen in the Kingdom, however, to ubmit to this, and as a consequence, she finds herself The question now confronting the President is dethroned and her country practically a Republic

Mr. Mott Smith was sent to this country during the to transact business of a diplomatic character. He arrived in San Francisco the day after Mr. Carter died, and he was immediately appointed to succeed to Hawaii and to the United States. Mr. Blaine, the latter. He is the representative of the Queen, in another dispatch to Mr. Comly in November. but immediately noted on fastructions telegraphed him 1881, outlined this policy and said:

Secretary Foster sent the news to the office of the Hawaiian Islands as the key to the dominion Secretary of the Navy with the request for an immeof the American Pacific demand their neutrality, diate interview with secretary Tracy. Mr. Tincy had not reached the Department at the time, but Assistan Secretary, Soley, recognizing the importance of the information, went at once to see Secretary Foster. They had a consultation in reference to the naval strength of the United States in Hawalian waters, and Mr. Soley informed Mr. Foster that the only vessel there was the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. No other vessels, he said, were in the vicinity.

Mr. Foster thought it would be well to have better naval representation at Honobilu, and Mr. Soley went tack to the Navy Department to ascertain what vessels were available for service in this connection ecretary Tracy arrived soon after Mr. Soley returned, and upon hearing the news went over to see Secre

It will take at least ten days for a United State It will take at least ten days for a United States naval vessel to reach Honolulu. It is probable that the new coast defence vessel Monterey will be sent. This vessel is complete, with the exception of having her turret armor in place, and it is likely that she will set sail at once from san Francisco to support the Boston. The Interior limins or from to which the armor is riveted, has been placed in her turrets, and her stores are all on board.

After the interview with Secretary Foster Mr. Mott smith told a reporter that he thought the new Government could be maintained without a display of force by the United States. He believed, he said, that there would be not trouble, Mr. Smith be lieved a revolution was inevitable, but he thought it would not come so, soon.

and that there would not seem to be a seem to level a revolution was inevitable, but be table as soon.

The Senate was in executive session when Mr. Morgan announced the intelligence of the Hawalian revolution. Although it could only be considered in an informal manner, a debate was at once precipitated that occupied the greater part of the serve session. Generally the specifics seemed to favor an nexation or the establishment of a protectorate. The matter will no doubt go before the Senate in the many way in the course of a few days, and an extended

TALKS WITH THE COMMISSIONERS. HE ONLY WAY OUT, THEY SAY, IS FOR UNCLE SAM TO TAKE CHARGE.

San Francisco, Jan. 28,-Charles L. Carter, one of the Commissioners to Washington appointed by the Bawalian Provisional Government, made the following "The object of our visit to Washingto to have the United states take to a State, however, but under a Territorial district form of government. A government like that of the Ditrict of Columbia with the addition of a Governor ap-pointed by the President is preferable for many reatons. There is such a large number of Chinese and other cleap laborers on the Islands who cannot be

trusted to vote intelligently that if universal suffragwas declared the whites, who represent almost the entire husiness interests of the country would be out voted and powerless. An entire new system of government must be built up, and the only way is to have the United States take charge.

"It must come to this or the whites must leave for them to give up without a struggle, and the revolution was the result. The new constitution which was brought out by the Queen granted her almost abso ute power and disfranchised the white voters. The the ex-Oueen's plans. She is supported by a certain The Queen is jealous of the power of the whites, and is an ambitious, scheming woman, badly advised. Under the old regime she had no cause to omplain. She enjoyed an income of between 873 undertook to mix in politics and got the worst of it The Queen was supported by her favorite, R. 1 Wilson, the Marshal of the Kingdom, and the Gover

"The Queen's plan was clever, but she locked the nerve to carry it out. She waited until after the Legislature had adjourned, and then got twenty nativand dressed them up in long-tailed coats. She gave did not understand. Everything went according to the programme until the members of the Cabinet refused to be dismissed. The revolution was almost a bloodless one. Only one man was burn a native n charge of a wagon containing a supply of ammunition for the revolutionists, and the police attempted to capture It. Good, who is a man of great firmner and resolution, shot the policeman and took th ammunition to a place where it would do the most Fortunately, there was no necessity for a resort to arms, and further bloodshed was avoided

"Our commission," continued Mr. Carter, "will call on the President and Secretary of State at Washington and will do our best to negotiate a trenty of annexation. We do not have power to make a trenty, but will have to relevant much matsion will leave here either to night or to merrow

William C. Wilder, another of the Commissioners, also explained the situation of raining. Mr. Wilder is president of the Hawaiian Inter-Island Steamship Company, and has a large interest in Hawatian property. He said that if the United States wants the Hawaiian Islands she can have them now, and on terms more favorable than ever before offered or vill ever be offered again. All Americans on the islands are a unit for annexation, and the ner Provisional Government and its aims are supported by nearly all the English there and all of the Ger The foreign interests in Hawali amount to about \$40,000,000, \$30,000,000 of which are in the ands of Americans. Henclulu is as much an Amer-

can city as San Francisco liseif.
"If the United States Government should refuse annex the Islands, do you think that Great Britain would step in and take possession?" was asked.
"That question I cannot answer," sold Commissioner Wilder, "but this I do know. The Queen is strongly in favor of British rule, and if allowed, would, I have no doubt, apply to Great Britain for

"Why was the British Government the only one of the Powers represented in Honolulu that did not rec g

FURS.

Last Week at Prince Street

After the coming week no more manufactured furs will be retailed at 103 Prince st. The entire stock will be removed to my new building, 124 West 42d st., and on completion of the adjoining building, 126 West 42d st., my wholesale business will be state. conducted there. If the Prince st. store is not rented by February 1st it will be retained for the purpose of storing raw and dressed fur skins, but all manufactured furs will be sold | at the 42d st. building after this week. Decided bargains can be had at both stores prior to the removal of the stock from Prince st. to 42d st.

C. SHAYNE.

MANUFACTURING FURRIER.

124 WEST 42d STREET.

common with the other representatives, of the change in Government, and returned no answer to the communication. He may have changed his acting President just before we left

"Queen Litinokalani," continued Mr. Wilder, "if she had been allowed to carry out her plans, would have become absolute despot of the Islands. No whites would have been allowed to vote. The House of Nobles would have been abolished, the Supreme Court Judges, who are now appointed for life, would be appointed for a six year term only and would have heen subject to dismissal at the whim of the Queen We are glied to have the United States ship hosted in Honoluin harbor. She was the only man olewar in port, and while she did nothing beyond has ling armed sallers, who patrolled the streets, yet the moral effect was good, and probably queined any disp silion to fighting on the part of the natives, had there been any The Hawahans as a rule are simple, paths of the part of the natives, and there been indolent couple and would probably make no training the fit alone. They are early more made no training to the politician. indolent (sceple and wome pally induced though if left alone. They are cally induced the Queen that politicians, and are convinced by the Queen that was acting in their interests. I under hard that was acting in their interests. I under hard that was acting in their interests. I under hard that was acting in their interests and once to Honoiulu, to assist the licet proceed at once to Honoiulu, to assist the licet maintaining order. We would much prefer to maintaining order. makining order. We wenn make the Charleston as the modern warships like the Charleston as the Atlantic

There would be bloodshed and destruction of property after expelling all the foreigners, and their property would be confiscated. Property is now protected only by a volunteer force of 500 men and marines, and the blue jackets from the floaton.

It was affirmed by Mr. Thurston that if this Government fails to annex the islands they will be left open to anarchy. The old treaty between France and England, made in 1842, recognizes the lide pendence of the islands. It was a treaty between those Powers negotiated by King Louis Phillipe, binding each ration not to tuke possession of the is-

ston was Fremler of the first revolutionary tand if Hawaii, in 1888. He is the leading lawyer in dulu. He was born in Hawaii, his parents being dean mis-donaries. He has been connected with coverament in some capacity for years. Illiam C. Wilder is the head of the Wilder Steam-Company, which does transportation business ig the islands. He has not held a political office recently, when he became a member of the

clipal owners of the Califf Railroad, which runs down to Pearl River Harbor. He is a native. Joseph Marsdon is a sugar planter. He is an Englishman. He has fived in Hawaii about fifteen Years. Charles I. Carter Is a son of the former Hawallan Minister to Washington, H. A. P. Carter. He is a hawver; was born on the Islands. He is a young man, seemingly not over twenty-live years of age.

VIEWS EXPRESSED HERE.

A TALK WITH THE HAWAHAN CONSUL-

A TALK WITH THE HAWMIAN CENSUL.

ANNEXATION TO THIS COUNTRY FAVORED—WITY

A PARTNER OF CLAYS SPRICKELS AVS.

Filsh at Modern the Hawmian County in New York, and yetherday; "I have not vet received any navices from the Hawmian County in New York, and yetherday; "I have not vet received any navices from the Hawmian County in New York, and yetherday; "I have not vet received any navices from the Hawmian County in New York, and yetherday; "I have not vet received any navices from the Hawmian Minister at Washington recarding the revolution within his wild in the County of the Industry of Washington of which I am the County have to the United States. We know that this forermore would be the one agreement was good at the County of the Industry of Washington to ask the americation of the Industry of the Culted States. France and Germany will not object and England ought not to: I do not blink she will seriously. The islands of Hawmian 2.100 miles off the coast of the United States and are the output of the country, so to speak in the Pacific. The entire population is only 100,000 any yet. No other people in the world can show such a result. I believe that the possession of the American States of the American States of the American States of the American of the Country, so to speak in the Pacific. The entire population is only 100,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 a war. As a population of a country so to speak in the Owner was the country of the Pacific of the Markot of the Windows Period of the Country, so to speak in the Pacific The entire population is only 100,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts to \$20,000,000 and yet the trade of the Kingdom amounts done nothing to take advantage of the con-cession. I know Mr. Dole, who has been made provisional President. He is a man of the highest character. His father was a missionary to the islands from this country. Mr. Dole is a lawyer, and was a member of the supre Court. The destinies of Hawaii are safe in his hands on its way to Washington. They are all good mer and representative men. us, what is good for the foreigner is good for the Hawalian. There are about 40,000 native Hawalians in the eleven Liands which compare the

Hawaiian group,
"The native population is distributed over those There is a large number of Chinese and Japanese taborers on the pfantations, and about 15,000 people d foreign birth or foreign blood. The Americans The present treaty with the United States s not favorable to Hawaii, but we have been hoping to get a new one. I see nothing that Hawaii can loss by annexation, and much that she can gain. American interests and not British Interests are dominant n the islands, and the value of the country from all military and commercial points of view to the United states cannot be overestimated." Benjamin F. Dillingham, formerly of this city, has

een engaged in business in Honolulu for the lastwenty three years, and at presunt is in New York He is one of the prominent men in the Hawaiian 1st ands, and he is well informed on the political situation there. In conversation with a Tribune reporter he said: "If America refuses to annex Hawaii, England will be only too glad to get possession of such valuable islands. There is no treaty that prohibits the United States from annexing Hawaii, and will be for the best interests of both countries if he United States takes Immediate action. If the United States does not annex Hawali she will lose one of the best harbors in the world. That is Pearl Harbor now held by treaty by the United States until all the warships in the world, and is so protected by nize the Provisional Government?"

"That I do not know. England is represented on the island by Commissioner J. H. Woodhouse. He, in no other coaling station in the Pacific, save Pago "The reason we want the United States to annex us is because we want to be under the power of a stable Government. If the islands should become an independent republic it would last about one week. It would be the same story of so many of the South Pago which is 5.0.50 miles to the southwest could be the same story of so many of the South

American countries-perpengal revolution. "Hawaii is American in almost everything. Its reign population is mostly American. The greater art of its manufactured articles are American. It has twenty inter island steamers, all made in America. There is a vast Insurance business operated by American companies, all the principal business concerns ar operated by American men and 75 per cent of th es are paid by Americans. Under the rule of Queen Lilluokalani, the country has not prospered she has beed hoodwinked and attracted by scheming atives to not against the best interests of the people but if the American flag waves over these islands an imprecedented era of peace and prosperity will result d America will find she has a treasure in her nev

"Mr. Blaine saw how valuable Pearl Harbor was to this country, and he proposed that a perpetual treaty should be made by which America should control Pearl Harbor, and the Hawaiians receive in ceturn all the rights granted to the people of the States. There is a vast amount of money to be made in Hawaii, and beheve that the time will come when we will send out as much coffee as any country in the world. Capital, however, is wanted. It is a beautiful country to live in. The climate can not be surpassed. The average temperature is about 72 degrees. ness is rare. Then there are good schools, good churches and no labor troubles.

"You ask me the causes that led up to the over-throw of the Queen. Well, in the latter part of King Kalakana's reign the foreign element in Honodulu were anxious for a change in the Constitution and a committee called upon the King and persuaded him to sign the new Constitution which divested him and he royal family of many privileges and gave to the oreigners more liberties. ome of the natives and in 1859 small body of them seized the Government house, seeking to restore the corrupt system of palace government. However, the best natives were in sympathy with the foreign element, and seleted them to put down the insurrection. Kalakana died it was hoped that his elster, Littuealani, who was made Queen, would see the error t the former momarch, and proming by experience, give the propic a good administration. tailed to do see. Ever since she succeeded to the three there has been much corruption in public adairs, and at times it locked as though the old ring and foftery till promoters would run thin The Queen evidently sympathized with them. It evident that certain natives induced the Queen petition the Cabinet to sign a new Constitution that distranchised all foreigners, and put the government n the hands of native politicates. Naturally, they

reinced. The result has already been told in the dispatches from san Francisco.

"As to the result of the commission which has been appelisted to go to Washington to petition th onjectore, but I feel sure that the Government rediate action. Both Mr. Severance, who is the United States Consul at Honolulu, and Mr. Stevens,

the United States Minister, favor ann Nation."
William G. Irwin, who has investments in Hawati amoun ing to several million dellars, is at the Windsor Hetel with his landly, and he first learned that the Queen had been dethroned and that a provisional sovernment had been established when a Tribane reperter called on him y sterday afternoon. Mr. frwin has made his home in Hou-haln for twenty fly years, and was at one time a member of the Queen's privy council. He is a partner of Claus speeckels in the sugar business, and the phantations spreehels and Irwin control one-third of the sugar interests of the island, or 50,000 tens a year. There is \$50,000,000 invested in sugar in Hawail, Mr. Irwin says, and American capital controls more than three fourth- of the amount. o learn that there had been an uprising in Hawaii, and the news will hasten his departure to his home, it

"The aprising is a mething of a surprise to me," sald Mr. 1rwin, "for when I left there on December 7 the affairs of the country were especially outed The Mhaistry was composed of four men of intependen means, and the Queen seemed kindly disposed town Brown was Attorney-General, Mark Robinson was Min ister of Foreign Affairs and George N. Wilcox was Minister of the Interior. I called on the Queen and urged the appointment of the men named, and their Appointments were commed the frier plate of the Select November. The Queen seemed satisfied with the selections and as they represented nine-tenths of the capital invested on the islands, there was no complaints to be made from that source. We certainly did not anticipate any trouble or change in the Government, and Spreckels A Co, had so much confidence in the tayerment that a large sum of money was advanced by schanton and experience to understand the many to the present.

ago that the bill had been possed, and It was probably the queen's attitude in the matter that resulted in her downtall. The lottery bill was one of the worst measures that was ever introduced in the Legislator, and how it came to be persed I do not know. Bribery was lainted at, and as the bill was passed for no good reason there are grounds for sits piecon. The bill would decrease the wealth of the country instead of increasing it, and it was only the worst element that favored it. It may turn out that an aftempt was made to lathe people ligher in authority than the members of the textislature. The Queen, no doubt, listened to how advisors, and her activates the members of the textislature. The Queen, no doubt, listened to how advisors, and her activates the maissity rehelbed, and she attempted to form an absolite momeraby. I know there was a polition sent to be maissely representing seven-neights of the capital of the Islands, asking her to yells the did not lollow good advice.

PRECIPITATED BY A LOTTERY BILL.

OF THE CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION. Beston, Jan. 28 (special)-Cocham D. Gilman, a constant communication with the people of the islands.

Was found by a reporter at his office on Washington-st. the Legislature to get control. Tals Wilcox-Eusk to day. He has a deep interest in the change of Gov "The arcounteevent by the press of the deposing

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of the Queen of Hawaii is andonheedly correct, as we mation.

The following bill, which it is said, provided for tablishment of a branch of the List-inga list.

The first bearined four days at the bill had been present, and it was probable the provided in the matter that resulted therefore, had the very fruitful experience of passit therefore, had the very fruitful experience of passit therefore. erts s. He was bern on the island, and having had a prominent part in the revolution of 1887, and since then sat upon the supreme Court Beach, he has, therefore, had the very fruitful experience of passing

Wilcox, a different individual from the Premier, and leader of what is known us the Wilcox-linsh faction, WHAT A FORMER RESIDENT OF HAWAII SAYS and by Mr. Lyons, editor of one of the papers there, who was educated in Italy. These are the men wie were the instigators of the revolution of '89, and wie resident for twenty years in Hawatt, and who is in have been endeavoring to run things ever since. faction have sown the seeds of dissolution which is part caused the present crisis, so far a we have

"But we think it has also been brought about very For we think it has also been brought about very largely by the passing of a bill in favor of the Louisians Lottery. This passed by a very small importy on himbary 12. It was the last straw that, in our judgment, broke the camed's back. The full was passed by all the natives voting in its favor. Only one white man voted with them. The scheme was very plussible. The lottery offered them a boins of \$500,000 and also to lay a cable to the islands. It must have presented a strong argument to the islands. It must have presented a strong argument to the islanders, it seems to me. As indicated in the letter's received by me, the Queen look the side of the natives. See has abrogated the Constitution of 1887. That not himmediately brought all the better elements together and as an act of self-putertion, to prevent her assuming the amountal power for personal government, they feit that their only salvation was to establish a provisional government of their own. The result is this embassy to Washington. "All the relations of Hawaii for the last hundred years have been more lingly with America than any other indion. The large American population and capital invested, the chose proximity to San Francisco and the mainral tendency of trade to that port attractive thin the substitutes interests of the Hawaiinas more strengly to this country. England and France have been gold biling up the Islands in the South Partice, but Hawaii has been left. There is a triparitic agreement between England, France and the United States that neither shall occupy these islands. A republican provisional government in Hawaii has nothing whatever to do with the tripartite agreement. It has always been inderstood that the United States had its finger on Hawaii with the highmetion to every other power. Hands off. The Rev. E. E. Strong, Editor of "The Missioner," The Rev. E. E. Strong, Editor of "The Missioner," The Rev. E. E. Strong, Editor of of The missioner. The Rev. E. E. Strong, Editor of of The missioner. largely by the passing of a bill in favor of the Louisians

Continued on Eighth Page. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists,